

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 10, 1876

Hold the fort. Our flag is there.

Preachers are not all bad men.

Sharp sayings differ materially from wise saws.

The Piquette was very much gone on Oregon.

Tweed proved an alibi after he was put in prison.

Ole Bull is so happy with the bow that his yoke is easy.

A pretty moustache counts for nothing under an ugly nose.

"Clothe me, Lord Democrat, in High Miller T.," says Thompson.

An exchange says, "George W. Julian is a fraud." He is a Democrat.

Never judge by appearances. Handsome shoes may pinch the feet.

The coal dealer should not crow until his customers get out of wood.

Count Von Arnim is the Count which Bismarck has been watching.

There is a deal of guesswork about the memorandum notes of reporters.

The South Carolina Senate says: "A plague on both your Houses."

When the employes on trains colliding are all killed there is no one to blame.

Men of the highest talents are apt to hold their abilities above the sight of common people.

Yielding to the wishes of his constituents, a prominent candidate consented to be defeated.

The Oregon man, who thought he was an elector, met himself and proceeded to fill vacancies.

The "I-told-you-so" men have been driven to the verge of insanity, and they scarcely know now what they did tell.

A man is distinguished above others when he is hung. So distinguished citizens are not always the best.

Jane Coombs and Alice Gray are among the promising young artists traveling with the Fifth Avenue Theatre Company.

From Philip Werlein, music publisher, we have received the "Return of Spring," polka, composed by Joseph Schindler.

Peter Cooper says to the other candidates: "See what trouble you have made for the country running against me."

The Arlington Glee Club will give a complimentary concert and promenade concert at Exposition Hall next Saturday evening.

Our national architects build worse than they knew. The centennial buildings were recently knocked down by an auctioneer.

The new city government will probably inquire whether the sidewalks of Canal street belong to the public or to the packing boxes.

Scholars have frequently declared that Rome was not built in a day, and that appears to be the general impression among house carpenters.

Since Morrissey has withdrawn from the contest, and declared all bets off, there has been issued no Democratic extras declaring the election of Tilden.

Tilden was presented by a few admirers with a Presidential chair made of flowers. The old gentleman never took his seat in it, and the symbolical thing has withered and fallen to pieces.

The Republicans of Louisiana will have a good working majority in the Legislature, and they will give the opposition all of the reform they want, even if it cuts off the profits of the sheriff's office.

Many of the preachers of New Orleans appear to have been called into the vineyard by the Democratic party instead of by the Lord. They serve their Master in their humble way with that understanding.

Schoolkeepers are anxious for the troops to be sent away. It is feared that when the soldiers are paid off they will spend their money here. We are a poor people but we would not enrich ourselves on the bounty of the government.

An application will be made to the New York Legislature to dam the Hackensack river. The grangers do not like the stream, but can Representatives dam it under their constitutional oaths of office? Protests will be heard and filed.

An educated young man went to Mississippi a few years since. His friends were proud of him, and said he would be heard in the world before many years. They were right; the young man now beats a gong at a railroad station.

Speaking of Mr. Randall, the New York Herald says: "Beyond any other member of the House, he is endowed with the quality which in a racehorse we call bottom." According to the highest polo authority, the man with bottom is best fitted to occupy the Speaker's chair.

Edward Everett Hale says he has recently talked "with a highly cultivated American woman who did not know the difference between a Senator and a Representative in Congress." There is not much difference, after all, and such a woman is calculated to make a home happy.

A Georgia paper says: "The city of Atlanta has completed two-thirds of a mile of sewers, at a cost of \$3000. These sewers have stopped all nuisances in the heart of the city." Atlanta can not be too happy at having all book agents, map peddlers, tramps, drunken astronomers and sidewalk orators stopped by the sewers. The credit is great on the sewer side.

T. J. Finney, music publisher, No. 153 Canal street, sends us the latest song, written by H. P. Danke, entitled, "Have I Not Been Kind to Thee?" The title-page is ornamented with character portraits of George Rigold and Miss Stuart in the courting scene of Shakespeare's "Henry V.," as acted at Booth's Theatre.

THE FAULTS OF PARTIES.

A review of our political history for a few years past will show that the perils of a renewed conflict between the nation and the Confederacy might have been prevented by a faithful consummation of the principles established by Republican victory. We propose, while the present uncertainty is impending, to impress the nature and consequences of this deterioration of duty.

1. The theory of the Federal government as its framers intended was in question. It was decided, and by the judgment of the nation entered up and recorded in the constitutional amendments, regarding the rights of the citizen and the correlative obligation of the government toward him. This decision would have required a review of the constitution and a conformity of all its parts to the decision stated. It would have given the equal citizens the same power in the Senate, whether they resided in one part of the republic or another. It would have made Senatorial representation a multiple of the House of Representatives. It would have grouped several States or attached them to larger States as election districts. The representation of the people would then have been based upon a uniform numerical ratio in the one house or the other just as has been done in the State governments.

2. The same principle of equal popular representation should have been applied to the choice of the national executive. The cumbersome machinery of State agency in the expression of the popular will recognizes the doctrine of a Confederacy. It even subjects the will of forty-five millions of people to be tampered with in the hands of three or four hundred men, and left for expression to the chances of human weakness, error, or cupidity. Able and true statesmen have long since seen and exposed the dangers of this system. It was due to the logical consistency of principle that the Republican party should long since have reformed it.

3. With the death of Lincoln, Seward and Chase the Republican party seems to have lost sight of the motives for which the terrible war was fought. As the army of the Carthaginian conqueror was demoralized by falling at Capua into the corruptions of its foes, so the Republicans adopted without qualification the immoral doctrine of the spoils Democrats. It came to believe that the sole object of the war which shook the Union to its foundation was to ennoble or enrich those who rallied around the headquarters of victory. It neglected to set guards. It omitted to require passwords. There were sights and sounds of revelry among the victors, and the vanquished have rushed in to regain all that they had lost; perhaps more.

4. The bestowal of patronage has not been conducted on a just or judicious principle. We have had men entrusted with the honor of the party who have basely sacrificed their trust to personal aggrandizement. There have been others to whom has been entrusted important influence who have remained in camp while the main army has been engaged and needed their assistance. Patronage well bestowed is a power; patronage improperly awarded is a weakness and a curse. We approve the candid avowal of President Grant. No President can be answerable for the fitness or fidelity of a hundred thousand men, "in almost every case appointed without a personal acquaintance with the appointees," but those who have recommended incompetent men have been false to their party, and have deceived its chief. The Democratic doctrine that this is a government of spoils, will first demoralize, and then destroy any party. No king ever lost his crown except through the crimes of his courtiers. They fawn upon the monarch, and fatten upon the people until the first intimation which his majesty receives of the discontent of the people is the clang of their sledge hammers battering at the palace gates.

We have indicated the reforms which consistency requires to be made in the Federal constitution. We will add that the appointing power everywhere Federal and State shall see that patronage be confined not to gratify the claimant, but strengthen the appointing power in the confidence of the people. Experience has shown that ambitious and mercenary officers care for little beyond their own gain. The riches they take to themselves. The reproach they leave to their party. The great men of the American people have no other interest in the offices than integrity and economy of government. They intend to have these indispensable attributes, and will cast out one set of men and install another with no other motive than to insure good government. No party tie can bind the American people beyond this great object; no personal influence can pervert the sagacious and resolute execution of this purpose.

We have thus stated some Republican faults. We have not, like some Republican leaders and journals, persisted, in the midst of a combat for the life of the Union, to make these objections. We have reserved the consideration of these alleged faults until a time when their consideration can injure no one—until a time when the inauguration of Republican authorities in the States and national government, afford an opportunity of guarding against consequences which are everywhere before our eyes. We may now demand such a reform of the Federal constitution as may make it conform throughout to the principle of equal rights in all persons, and we may caution those who are to recommend candidates for official appointment, and emphatically those who may be called on to commission these appointments, to take warning by the past experience of all American parties and remember that patronage is a source of strength or of responsibility, and to award it accordingly.

A man feels paid for doing a thing when he gets his money.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

It is gratifying to see the important question of intelligent suffrage brought formally before the country, as it is in the President's message. We need an additional amendment to the constitution establishing an educational qualification as a prerequisite to the exercise of the elective franchise. Harper's Weekly, in a recent number, displayed, by a simple caricature, the present condition of our country in this respect—the ignorant colored vote of the South balanced against the equally ignorant immigrant vote of the North.

The naturalization laws were at the time of their passage wise and wholesome provisions. The recent constitutional amendments conferring the elective franchise on the colored people were the demand at once of justice and of policy. Both these measures, however, timely and statesmanlike as they were, advantageous and necessary as they still are, even in their present form, are yet susceptible of a great improvement; that, namely, which would arise from adapting the suggestion of the President—a constitutional limit of the right of suffrage, after a certain probationary period, to those who are able to read and write the English language. This requirement would bear equally upon native and foreign born, white and colored. No injustice would be done by it to those already voters, as they would necessarily be excepted, whilst those anxious for the privilege would be stimulated to acquire the requisite qualifications. Nor could such a provision be deemed unjust in these days of public schools, affording to the humblest and poorest of our citizens the opportunity to comply with it. As for foreigners, the time now required by the naturalization laws for the acquisition of citizenship would be amply sufficient in which to learn our language. Certainly a man without intelligence enough to do so in that time would be unfit for so great a trust as the election franchise.

The necessity that all citizens should understand the language of their common country was recognized and acted upon in the Roman empire even in the time of Claudius. Although anxious to see Roman citizenship extended as much as possible, he at the same time took great care to spread everywhere the Latin tongue. On one occasion, a certain Roman citizen, sent on a deputation to Rome from one of the provinces, was unable to answer in Latin the Emperor's questions. Claudius immediately discharged him, saying: "He is no Roman citizen who is ignorant of the Roman language." So, likewise, says General Grant, and we echo the sentiment—he is unfit for American citizenship who is ignorant of the English language.

It is the fashion among some would-be devotees to our constitution to decry any further tampering with it, as they call amending it. But it is a living thing, not a dead idol, therefore it must grow as all living things do, and if it grow must change. That our fathers who framed it were wise nobody disputes; but the times in which and for which they framed it have passed away. New times have come—new issues arisen. Our fathers are dead; we are in their places and must perform the duties that devolve upon us according to our ability. Whilst cherishing the principles which they established, we may be called upon to promote those principles by means unthought of by them because suggested by conditions arising since their time. Foremost among these principles is that of pure republicanism—the maintenance of a government of the people, for the people, by the people, the only sure foundation of which is popular intelligence and popular virtue. Foremost among the conditions which our fathers did not foresee is the influx of ignorance into the body politic which has taken recently by the increased tide of foreign immigration and the hasty but necessary enfranchisement of the former slaves. To remedy the evils incident to these conditions, to promote the popular intelligence indispensable in the suffrage of a great country, the constitutional amendment proposed by the President is indispensable. That Congress may take speedy action in the matter is greatly to be desired.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR. Earth is the preparatory school in which human nature is tested and human souls are fitted for the deathlessness which follows death. While enjoying the privileges of this school it was evidently the intent of the Supreme Ruler that man should minister to his own necessities. Even the first meal partaken of in Paradise, could not be obtained without the harvester's effort; and with the renewal of each day's life new wants had to be attended to, which demanded and compelled individual exertion. Indeed, the helplessness of infant man, and his utter dependence on parental attentions, furnish indirect evidence of the fact that the originals of our race were created, as Moses states, not only male and female, but full grown, and capable of performing all the needed functions of humanity. The first man and woman could attend to their own wants and that of the helpless ones whom God gave them, or they would have died when thrown upon their own resources, and their offspring would never have attained maturity. Even before the fall, labor must have been one of the conditions of human existence, and afterward it proved a harmonizing, humanizing, civilizing agent, without which the natural man would have become a vicious and ungovernable barbarian. While "the idle brain is the devil's workshop," labor furnishes shelter for those who would otherwise be hungry and clothing for those who would otherwise be naked. As labor is therefore the great comfort-producer, the great wealth producer, the grand integrant of society, as such it is worthy of higher rights and dignities than any hitherto vouchsafed.

As soon as the families of man devel-

oped into tribes, and the tribes into nations, and antagonistic communities, a democracy arose which led to the elevation of the warrior at the expense of the tiller. Honest labor was held to be less dignified and honorable than successful plunder, and prisoners taken in battle were enslaved. Thus, labor became degraded, and a system of serfdom was established, which, in the course of ages, was gradually changed into feudalism, the lands being held by petty chieftains, or barons, on conditions of service to be rendered the feudal lord. In this manner a general polity of might was established, and it continued in force until about the period when this republic was founded. The elevation of the soldier and the degradation of the working man constituted for centuries the practical policy of the leading governments of earth, their authority being maintained by force, while their revenues were supplied through oppressive exactions on the sons of toil.

In this country the first European settlers were mostly men who came hither for the purpose of relieving themselves from the double yoke of political and religious bondage. The necessities of the case made them soldiers as well as workers, pioneers as well as builders. Theirs was a knightly of muscle which defended the soil it laboriously cultivated and demanded no privilege not fairly earned. The feudatory of the Old World became the farmer-soldier of the New, and in his breast a sturdy spirit of independence sprang up which eventually burgeoned into American independence. But while the many approved this new order of things, the cupidity of an intriguing few sought to elevate its adherents above the necessities of toil by enlaving the Indians and thus establishing in its vital force an altered copy of the old feudal system. This attempt, however, failed through the unbending character of the red man's nature, and the American plan of equal rights, combined with the inalienable prerogatives of labor, would have maintained its ascendancy throughout all this broad and heaven-favored land, had not the poisoned chalice of African slavery been introduced into an otherwise healthy political and social organism. The effect was injurious to the master rather than the slave. While it civilized the latter and raised him into a productive laborer, it unfitted the master for the republican institutions he had in the fullness of time aided in establishing, and caused him to look upon labor not only as a sign of inferiority, but as a positive disgrace. Hence the sectional antagonism which gave Mason and Dixon's line its political significance; hence the long threat of an irrepressible conflict; hence the festering sore in our body politic which at length had to be cut out by the sword. Consent, the sole source of authority for the white man, was a bitter mockery for the slave; and the labor, which clothed the white man of the North and West with honor, prosperity and independence, was to the servile toiler but a badge of his own bondage and a sad reminder of the driver's lash.

But though slavery has disappeared, some at least of its lamentable results remain. The white Southern, schooled into a contempt for labor, found it difficult to unlearn the teachings of generations when forced to become his own servant, and to earn his own bread; and the dark Southern, induced by the example of his former master to regard idleness as the crowning privilege of freedom, found it equally difficult to pursue for himself the labor he had previously held to be the curse of his existence. But the difficulties incident to a new dispensation for both whites and blacks are gradually disappearing. True, errors and mistakes are still frequent, but they are mere incidents met with along the progressive road which both are compelled to follow, and as they journey on, the errors will become less common and the mistakes less annoying.

With a full recognition of the fact that for every American citizen the rights of labor are the same, our bread-winners and wealth-producers should have no quarrel on mere questions of race. Every able-bodied colored man in the South is quite as capable as any corresponding white man of achieving for himself a material prosperity, and as he becomes surrounded by the assured rewards of industry he will be equally interested in an equitable assertion of the right of property. Such conditions involve good government, for where labor is protected and the savings of industry are secure, no other rights are likely to be invaded. Let our colored citizens, therefore, bend their best energies to the building up of a material prosperity for themselves. As they acquire property and become a sturdy and independent yeomanry, they will command a respect which in the infancy of their freedom was but grudgingly given, and feel an interest they could not otherwise feel in the establishment and maintenance of just and equitable laws.

BIBERY—DEMOCRACY'S LAST CARD.

Dr. Redfield in a recent dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, speaking of the Returning Board, said: "They could get \$100,000 each to count in Tilden. It is asserted that \$300,000 of Democratic money from New York is now to be used, if possible, in buying up the board, but so far without success. This money may have been sent by New York betting men. I do not know as to that, but I have reasonable good authority for saying that it has so far been without avail. I am informed that one of the members of the board has been approached in a manner that he could not misunderstand, but the approach was useless. If the board was as black as it has been painted, it seems remarkable that so large a sum should have no influence upon them. The Republicans have suspicionless manner 'protection' importations heretofore made, or which may arrive before the proclamation above referred to shall have been issued."

Thus it will be seen that before the Hawaiian treaty can take effect the President must issue an additional proclamation, and which will set forth "that the Legislature of the Hawaiian government have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty negotiated."

When that event will take place we know not, but it is reasonable to suppose that the originators of the enterprise of furnishing the refineries on the Pacific coast with sugar free of duty, after having overcome all other obstacles, will travel with promptness and celerity to secure also this, the finishing touch, to their job.

REPUBLICAN FAITH.

When the Republicans of the city of New Orleans looked at the forlorn and dilapidated condition of the streets and other public accommodations; when they heard the people residing near the bank of a great river complaining of a want of water to drink; when they saw an expensive and effective system of protection from fire paralyzed by the want of water for the engines; when they witnessed the burning of square after square and beheld the miserable hundreds remitted for indemnity to the insurance office or the play house, they determined to sacrifice any hope of Republican success or of Democratic embarrassment by casting their vote for those of their opponents deemed most fit for administering the affairs of the city. With this purpose the parish convention made nominations of a city ticket from its political opponents. It gave a dispensation to the Republicans who should vote this ticket, and declared that such vote should by no means impair the allegiance of the voter to the Republican cause. The refusal of certain of the Democratic nominees, notably that of the Mayor and certain Administrators, to accept the unconditional vote of their fellow-citizens, is notorious. There were others, however, not so supercilious. We point with a just pride to the Republican vote so cast and recorded. The vote for the Republican candidate for Mayor varies little from that for the Democrat nominated for Administrator of Commerce, and the whole Republican vote was given steadily for the ticket to which it pledged. The vote for Marigny, as criminal sheriff, was alike complimentary to the fidelity of the Republican party and of his own personal friends. The average Republican vote given for this ticket may be placed at fourteen thousand five hundred, or about sixty per cent of the total city vote.

It thus appears as an element proper for conciliation and co-operation in future elections. The notorious corruption and violence which marked the Democratic convention and the discontent which followed its nominations, should convince our people that an element so disinterested and so true should not be overlooked or disregarded. We may look in future elections to such a co-operation between the Republicans, so deeply interested in law and order, and the property, business and intelligence of the Conservatives. The interests of these elements are the same. Each having the apprehension of the Last Ditcher and his bulldozers, will instinctively unite in defending their common interests against a common danger. Those who have witnessed the good faith in which the Republicans of this parish have given their votes to a ticket from whose success they could have expected no reward except good government, will pursue a conservative basis for the future guarantee of peace and good order.

A CHANGE OF VENUE.

This is, as our readers know, the removal of a cause from one vicinage for trial before another deemed more impartial. There is even another process for carrying a cause up from an inferior to a superior tribunal for inquiry and judgment. The question of the presidential election has been thus transferred to the government of the United States. Hence the portentous quiet which reigns in Louisiana. The importance of this decision to this and other Southern States may be thus stated: If Mr. Hayes be returned President, the present tranquility will be preserved by the maintenance of the Republican doctrine—that the Federal government can of its own action preserve the peace of the States. If the Democratic candidate be returned the opposite doctrine will prevail. It is thus incautiously stated by the Piquette: "With Tilden as our President, we will have no need to fear the intervention of troops in strictly State concerns. As one consequence the Returning Board may be expected to surrender the functions it has so grossly usurped."

This, we think, plain enough. If Mr. Tilden is elected, he is pledged not to intervene in the affairs of the State, unless called on to do so by its de facto authorities. The Democratic programme then would be to require the recall of the troops and ships stationed in the South; to organize and mass the rifle clubs of the South, march from State to State, if necessary, inaugurate and install the Democratic claimants of office and representation. This programme would have followed from the doctrine of States rights and the law at the date of Mr. Buchanan's administration. It would follow from the principles avowed by Mr. Tilden. It would be demanded by the Southern States, which have banded together to elect him for this purpose. Our readers will, then, see that this ominous tranquility which overspreads the city like a pall has been caused by the new trial granted upon the great question whether this is a Confederacy of States or a government of the nation. The Last Ditchers sleep on their arms awaiting the result of the question thus transferred to another and a higher jurisdiction. If the result be determined in favor of a nationality we may expect a dissolution of the Democracy. They will liberate the Conservatives marched under guard to assault the citadel of the constitution. The mass of the people will melt into and amalgamate with the Unionists. If the decision be in favor of a Confederacy of States, we may apprehend the horrors of Andersonville, and that within a few years the same warfare between the government of the people and the rule of a local aristocracy will be opened anew. It will be better for the nation it should be settled by the higher jurisdiction appointed by the constitution for that purpose.

The Piquette wants to borrow the State's brass cannon again. This time it is to celebrate the election of Tilden. Last year the Democrats borrowed them to jubilate upon the election of Bill Allen, by J. G. Thompson. As the cases are quite similar to each other, we can see no objection on the ground of precedent to granting the request. Governor Allen retired quietly to his farm after the salute last year. Mr. Tilden deserves as marked an honor previous to "taking up the threads of life again" in his lonely law office.

GO TO MOODY'S.

Where every article has been selected with care and is sold in compliance with the times. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50 cents and upward. SILK TIES, 25 cents and upward. SILK SCARFS, 25 cents and upward. SILK SUITINGS, 50 cents and upward. DRESSING BONES, 25 and upward. ELEGANT SHIRTS, \$1.50 and upward. Also the handsome line of Dressing Cases, Smoking Jackets, Shirts, FLANNEL SUITS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, in endless variety and at bottom prices, at MOODY'S, 460 1/2 St. Charles and Royal streets.

NOTICE.

TO MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. On MONDAY, December 11, I will give one-half the profit of my sale for the benefit of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire in the Third District. Hoping you will all help me in my humble endeavor to assist these poor people, I am yours, etc. C. LACOURNE, St. Charles Exchange.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Reduction in Price from \$3.50 to \$2.75 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount of THE FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet. By order of the Board: J. VALLOIS, Secretary, 1011 3/4 St. P.

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOLDS, 9 Chartres Street. Eggs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATRONS BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FRATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WOODSTEDS, ETC. Hat White stock having been bought for cash, Will Be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to Commission and country merchants. 100 1/2 St. Charles.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our PATENT SLATE PAINT. (Fifteen Years Established.) MIXED READY FOR USE. Fireproof, Waterproof, Durable, Ornamental and Economical. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slat be made as last from twenty to twenty-five years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate for one-third the cost of Reshingling. The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of slating by cold and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing felt can be patched and coated, at a small expense and preserved for many years. This Slate Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof by cold and never cracks nor scales, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface. Special prices for large quantities. This slat is easily applied with a brush. No Tar is Used in this Composition, therefore it neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. On exposed shingles, it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their proper position, and when they are all in place, the roof is tight, and the rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. It is nearly as light as the plain shingle, and is sure to obtain our genuine article, which is the only one to be trusted. CHOCOLATE COLOR. When first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, slate. TIN ROOFS. Our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. BRICK WALLS. Our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectively prevent dampness from penetrating and oil coloring the plaster. These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on the buildings. Our only colors are Chocolate, Red, Bright Red, and Orange. New York Cash Price List. 5 gallons, can and box, \$5.50 10 gallons, keg, 9.50 20 gallons, barrel, 18.00 40 gallons, one barrel, 35.00 We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices: 1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing, at 2 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 45 cents per square foot.) 2000 rolls two-ply Tarred Roofing felt, 1 1/2 cents per square foot. 2000 rolls three-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 2 1/2 cents per square foot. 2000 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 4 cents per square foot. 2000 gallons fine Knappl Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at \$2 per gallon, all shades. Per barrel. 1000 barrels Slate Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 All orders must be accompanied with the money, or subject to thirty days' draft on well known parties. NEW YORK SLATE PAINT COMPANY, 102 1/2 Maiden Lane, New York.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN), Corner of St. Charles and Julia streets. REV. J. HAZARD HARTWELL, D. D., PASTOR. Divine service To-day at 11 A. M., and at 3:30 P. M., a lecture on "Charles Dickens and the Influence of His Works." Public invited. 460 1/2 St. Charles.

DIED.

DUNLOP—On Friday, December 3, 1876, at 2:30 A. M. Mrs. MARY ANN DUNLOP, a native of Washington, District of Columbia, aged seventy years. Her friends and acquaintances, and also those of her sister, Prudence Barron, and her nephew, William A. Barron, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 103 Bienville street, this (Sunday) Morning, at ten o'clock.

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Reduction in Price from \$3.50 to \$2.75 Net. OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, New Orleans, November 11, 1876. In accordance with the conclusion of the Board of Directors at their last annual meeting, held February 7, 1876, the price of gas will be reduced in the districts supplied by this company on and after January 1, 1877, to THREE DOLLARS PER THOUSAND CUBIC FEET; and a further discount of THE FIVE PER CENT will be allowed for prompt payment, as heretofore, upon all monthly bills wherein the consumption of gas exceeds 500 cubic feet. By order of the Board: J. VALLOIS, Secretary, 1011 3/4 St. P.

MILLINERY.

MME. ROSA REYNOLDS, 9 Chartres Street. Eggs to inform her many patrons and the ladies in general that she has returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York with a magnificent stock of FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY. Just received from Paris, PATRONS BONNETS, HATS, FLOWERS, FRATHERS and NOUVEAUTES, and from Berlin a full line of ZEPHYR WOODSTEDS, ETC. Hat White stock having been bought for cash, Will Be Sold Very Cheap. Ladies are invited to call early and make their selections while the assortment is complete and fresh. GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to Commission and country merchants. 100 1/2 St. Charles.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS.

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our PATENT SLATE PAINT. (Fifteen Years Established.) MIXED READY FOR USE. Fireproof, Waterproof, Durable, Ornamental and Economical. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this slat be made as last from twenty to twenty-five years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate for one-third the cost of Reshingling. The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of slating by cold and never cracks nor scales. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing felt can be patched and coated, at a small expense and preserved for many years. This Slate Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP. Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof by cold and never cracks nor scales, or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface. Special prices for large quantities. This slat is easily applied with a brush. No Tar is Used in this Composition, therefore it neither cracks in winter nor runs in summer. On exposed shingles, it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brings to their proper position, and when they are all in place, the roof is tight, and the rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. It is nearly as light as the plain shingle, and is sure to obtain our genuine article, which is the only one to be trusted. CHOCOLATE COLOR. When first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, slate. TIN ROOFS. Our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. BRICK WALLS. Our Bright Red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectively prevent dampness from penetrating and oil coloring the plaster. These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on the buildings. Our only colors are Chocolate, Red, Bright Red, and Orange. New York Cash Price List. 5 gallons, can and box, \$5.50 10 gallons, keg, 9.50 20 gallons, barrel, 18.00 40 gallons, one barrel, 35.00 We have in stock, of our own manufacture, roofing materials, etc., at the following low prices: 1000 rolls extra Rubber Roofing, at 2 cents per square foot. (Or we will furnish Rubber Roofing, Nails, Caps and Slate Paint for an entire new roof, at 45 cents per square foot.) 2000 rolls two-ply Tarred Roofing felt, 1 1/2 cents per square foot. 2000 rolls three-ply Tarred Roofing felt, at 2 1/2 cents per square foot. 2000 rolls Tarred Sheathing, at 4 cents per square foot. 2000 gallons fine Knappl Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at \$2 per gallon, all shades. Per barrel. 1000 barrels Slate Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 1000 barrels Suet Flour, \$3.00 All orders must be accompanied with the money, or subject to thirty days' draft on well known parties. NEW YORK SLATE PAINT COMPANY, 102 1/2 Maiden Lane, New York.

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN), Corner of St. Charles and Julia streets. REV. J. HAZARD HARTWELL, D. D., PASTOR. Divine service To-day at 11 A. M., and at 3:30 P. M., a lecture on "Charles Dickens and the Influence of His Works." Public invited. 460 1/2 St. Charles.